

**IN THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-94 (cancelled)

- Claim 95 (new): A method for the in vitro enzymatic synthesis of a deoxyribonucleoside comprising reacting deoxyribose 1-phosphate (dR1P) and a nucleobase and catalyzing said enzymatic synthesis with a purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP, EC 2.4.2.1), wherein a deoxyribonucleoside and inorganic phosphate are formed and wherein the inorganic phosphate is removed by substrate phosphorylation of said inorganic phosphate with a substrate.
- Claim 96 (new): The method of claim 95, wherein the nucleobase is selected from the group consisting of thymine, uracil, adenine, guanine, hypoxanthine and analogs thereof.
- Claim 97 (new): The method of claim 96, wherein said analog is selected from the group consisting of: 2-thio-uracil, 6-aza-uracil, 5-carboxy-2-thio-uracil, 6-aza-thymine, 6-aza-2-thio-thymine and 2,6-diamino-purine.
- Claim 98 (new): The method of claim 95, comprising reacting said inorganic phosphate with fructose-diphosphate (FDP) to form pyrophosphate and fructose-6-phosphate (F6P).
- Claim 99 (new): The method of claim 98, wherein the reaction is catalyzed by a Ppi-dependent phosphofructokinase (PFK-Ppi, EC 2.7.1.90).
- Claim 100 (new): The method of claim 95, comprising reacting said inorganic phosphate with a polysaccharide to form a monosaccharide and a phosphorylated monosaccharide.
- Claim 101 (new): The method of claim 100, wherein the polysaccharide is a disaccharide.
- Claim 102 (new): The method of claim 101, wherein the disaccharide is sucrose or maltose.

- Claim 103 (new): The method of claim 102, wherein the phosphate transfer is catalyzed by a sucrose phosphorylase (EC 2.4.1.7) or a maltose phosphorylase (EC 2.4.1.8).
- Claim 104 (new): The method of claim 100, further comprising reacting the phosphorylated monosaccharide to form a galactoside.
- Claim 105 (new): The method of claim 95, further comprising generating deoxyribose-1-phosphate by isomerizing deoxyribose 5-phosphate (dR5P) prior to reacting said deoxyribose-1-phosphate with a nucleobase.
- Claim 106 (new): The method of claim 105, comprising isomerizing said deoxyribose 5-phosphate with a deoxyribomutase (EC 2.7.5.6) or a phosphopentose mutase (PPM, EC 5.4.2.7).
- Claim 107 (new): The method of claim 105, further comprising forming the deoxyribose-5-phosphate by condensing glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (GAP) with acetaldehyde prior to isomerization.
- Claim 108 (new): The method of claim 107, comprising catalyzing said condensation with a phosphopentose aldolase (PPA, EC 4.1.2.4).
- Claim 109 (new): The method of claim 107, further comprising enzymatically generating said glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (GAP) from fructose 1,6-diphosphate, dihydroxyacetone (DHA) or glycerolphosphate prior to condensation.
- Claim 110 (new): The method of claim 109, comprising generating the glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate from fructose 1,6-diphosphate in a reaction catalyzed by an FDP-aldolase I or an FDP-aldolase II.
- Claim 111 (new): The method of claim 95, further comprising reacting a deoxyribonucleoside containing a first nucleobase with a second nucleobase to form a deoxyribonucleoside containing the second nucleobase.
- Claim 112 (new): The method of claim 111, wherein said second nucleobase is selected from cytosine and cytosine analogs.

- Claim 113 (new): The method of claim 111, wherein said second nucleobase is selected from the group consisting of 5-aza-cytosine, 2,6-dichloro-purine, 6-aza-thymine and 5-fluoro-uracil.
- Claim 114 (new): The method of claim 111, wherein the reaction is catalyzed by a nucleoside 2-deoxyribosyl transferase (NdT, EC 2.4.2.6).
- Claim 115 (new): The method of claim 114, wherein said NdT is obtained from *Lactobacillus leichmannii* and is encoded by (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13, (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein encoded by SEQ ID NO: 13 or (c) a nucleotide sequence hybridizing under stringent conditions to the complementary sequence of (a) or (b).
- Claim 116 (new): A method for the in vitro enzymatic synthesis of deoxyribonucleosides comprising the steps of:
- (i) condensing glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (GAP) with acetaldehyde to deoxyribose 5-phosphate (dR5P),
  - (ii) isomerizing deoxyribose 5-phosphate to deoxyribose 1-phosphate (dR1P) and
  - (iii) reacting deoxyribose 1-phosphate and nucleobase, wherein a deoxyribonucleoside and inorganic phosphate are formed.
- Claim 117 (new): The method of claim 116, wherein the reaction is carried out without isolating intermediate products.
- Claim 118 (new): The method of claim 116, wherein the glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (GAP) is generated from fructose 1,6-diphosphate (FDP), dihydroxy-acetone (DHA) or glycerolphosphate (GP) prior to condensation.
- Claim 119 (new): The method of claim 116, further comprising removing excess acetaldehyde before step (ii).
- Claim 120 (new): The method of claim 116, further comprising removing excess starting materials or by-products before step (ii).

- Claim 121 (new): The method of claim 120, wherein said excess starting materials or by-products are selected from the group consisting of fructose 1,6-diphosphate and deoxyxyulose 1-phosphate (dX1P).
- Claim 122 (new): The method of claim 116, wherein no substantial amounts of starting materials or by-products are present before step (ii).
- Claim 123 (new): The method of claim 122, wherein said starting materials or by-products are selected from the group consisting of fructose 1,6-diphosphate and deoxyxyulose 1-phosphate.
- Claim 124 (new): The method of claim 116, further comprising removing the inorganic phosphate in step (iii).